

1318.3 - Qld Stats, Jan 2009

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Summary

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Includes: **Population change, Queensland, Regional population growth**

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Labour Force

Includes: **Job vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate, Employed persons by industry**

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Prices

Includes: **Consumer price index (CPI)**

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Production

Includes: **Building approvals, Building activity, Engineering construction**

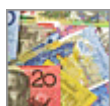
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Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

,



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

,



Consumption and Investment

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales, Private capital expenditure**

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Includes: **Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms**

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Includes: **Queensland's Interstate trade**

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Includes: **State final demand**

What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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SERVICE INDUSTRIES STATISTICS NEWSLETTER, NOVEMBER 2008

Service Industries Statistics Newsletter, Nov 2008 (cat. no. 8601.0) was released 10 December 2008. This newsletter provides information on recent service industries related issues and updates, describes ABS work related to service industries statistics, advises on recent ABS publications and informs users about forthcoming Service Industries publications.

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EDUCATION AND TRAINING MATTERS, DECEMBER 2008

Education and Training Matters, Dec 2008 (cat. no. 4211.0) was released 10 December 2008. Education and Training Matters is a biannual publication of the National Centre for Education and Training Statistics (NCETS). It aims to keep readers informed of developments in education and training statistics and of current projects being undertaken by NCETS.

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PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 2008

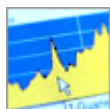
Prisoners in Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4517.0) was released 11 December 2008. This publication contains national information on prisoners who were in custody on 30 June each year. The statistics are derived from information collected by the ABS from corrective services agencies in each state and territory. Details are provided on the number of people in correctional institutions (including people on remand), imprisonment rates, most serious offence and sentence length. A range of information is also presented on prisoner characteristics (age, sex, Indigenous status) and on the type of prisoner (all prisoners,

sentenced prisoners, and unsentenced prisoners (remandees)).

Some selected results for Queensland at 30 June 2008 include:

- There were 5,544 prisoners in Queensland prisons of which over half (58%) have served a sentence in an adult prison prior to their current incarceration.
- Females accounted for 7.7% of the prison population and the median age of all prisoners was 32.9 years.
- Nearly one-quarter (22%) of all prisoners were on remand.
- All states and territories except Queensland recorded increased imprisonment rates in the 10 year period from 1998. Queensland decreased by 1.6% (from 172 to 169 prisoners per 100,000 adults).
- The median aggregate sentence length of Queensland prisoners was 3.0 years although 21% had an aggregate sentence of 5 to under 10 years and 11% had an aggregate sentence of 10 years or more.
- Over one-quarter (27%) of Queensland prisoners were Indigenous and Indigenous people were 11 times more likely to be in prison than non-Indigenous people.

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METHODOLOGICAL NEWS, DECEMBER 2008

Methodological News, Dec 2008 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released 12 December 2008. The Methodological News is a quarterly information bulletin from the Methodology and Data Management Division. The newsletter features articles and developments in relation to work done with the division.

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POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 2008

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2008 (cat. no. 3201.0) was released 15 December 2008. This publication contains estimates of the resident population of Australian states and territories as at 30 June of each reference year. Estimates up to 2006 are final, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates from 2007 onwards are preliminary.

Some selected results for Queensland at 30 June 2008 include:

- In the 12 months to June 2008 the Queensland population increased by 98,000 people, reaching 4,279,400.
- The number of Queensland children aged 0-14 years was 861,000 and represented 20% of the population.
- The number of people aged 15-64 years (working age population) was 2,891,600 and represented 68% of the population.
- The number of people aged 65 years and over was 526,800 and represented 12% of the population.
- The median age of the Queensland population was 36.3 years.

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EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS, RETIREMENT AND SUPERANNUATION

Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation; State Tables, Apr to Jul 2007

(cat. no. 6361.0.55.003) was released 15 December 2008. These tables present results from the Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation by selected socio-demographic characteristics. They contain information about people's employment arrangements such as type of worker (eg employees, owner managers); job duration and expected job duration; working patterns; extra paid and unpaid hours worked; and people's work preferences. Information is included about people's caring responsibilities and how work is balanced with caring responsibilities. Issues such as people's plans for retirement, why people retire and why some people return to work after retiring are examined. Information is also presented on whether people are contributing to superannuation (through personal, employer and/or spouse contributions), whether they are receiving a pension or annuity from superannuation, and the characteristics of people with different types of superannuation coverage.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Nearly one-third (31%) of Queensland's 2,121,100 employed persons usually work some or all hours from home.
- Eight out of ten (80%) or 1,697,900 employed persons reported sometimes, often or always feeling rushed or pressed for time. Of these 33% reported work and family responsibilities as the main reason for feeling rushed or pressed for time and a further 21% reported the pressure of work/study.
- Around one in five (22%) of employed persons work more than 49 hours a week.

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ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL INCOME FOR SMALL AREAS, 2001-02 TO 2005-06

Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, 2001-02 to 2005-06 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002) was released 17 December 2008. This release contains data cubes (excel spreadsheets) containing estimates of the sources and amount of personal income people received for the years 2001-02 to 2005-06, for Statistical Local Areas and other geographies (LGA, SSD, SD, State/Territory and Australia).

The estimates have been compiled using aggregated individual income tax data from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The compilation of these data are part of the ABS' program to increase the availability of regional statistics, particularly through the use of administrative data collected by other government agencies. The ABS wishes to acknowledge the invaluable support of the ATO in compiling these statistics.

There are ten data cubes, two for each financial year from 2001-02 to 2005-06, which provide a breakdown of personal income by the following sources - wage & salary, own unincorporated business, investment, superannuation and annuities, other income (excluding government pensions and allowances) and total income (excluding government pensions and allowances).

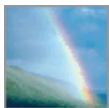
As the economic wellbeing of most individuals in Australia is largely determined by the amount of income they receive, these data provide valuable information about relative advantage and disadvantage in regions and indicate the level of financial resources available for the population in a region.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Total personal income from all sources (excluding government pensions and allowances) for Queensland in 2005-06 was \$83,027 million.

- Wage and salary income accounted for 80% of total personal income.
- Nearly one million (996,600) Queenslanders received a total of \$7,544 million in investment income in 2005-06.
- The Local Government Areas having the highest total personal income from all sources (excluding government pensions and allowances) in 2005-06 were Brisbane (C) with \$25,189 million and Gold Coast (C) with \$9,838 million.

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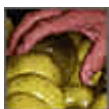


ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY NEWS, DECEMBER 2008

The latest edition of Environment and Energy News, Dec 2008 (cat. no. 4653.0), the newsletter of the ABS Centre of Environment and Energy Statistics (CEES) was released 16 December 2008. Environment and Energy News is published twice a year, highlighting developments in environment and energy statistics particularly at the ABS. It includes topical articles and advice on recent and upcoming environment and energy releases.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Environment and Energy theme page on the ABS website.

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AGRICULTURAL SURVEY, APPLES AND PEARS, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08

Agricultural Survey, Apples and Pears, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 7121.0.55.002) was released 17 December 2008. This publication presents final estimates from the ABS Apples and Pears collection, 2008. Not all data from this collection are published here. Further data, including small area data, are available on application to the ABS.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Estimates for 2007-08 show the number of apple trees to be 1,000,700 of which 93% were of fruit bearing age (4 years and over). The production of apples in 2007-08 was 35,500 tonnes.
- Of all the states and territories, Queensland had the highest yield of apples at 38.2 kilograms per tree of bearing age.
- In 2007-08 there were 24,300 pear trees in Queensland of which 58% were of fruit bearing age (6 years and over). The production of pears was 700 tonnes.
- The Queensland yield for pears of 46.1 kilograms per tree of bearing age was well below the national average (75.5).
- The quantity of apples sent for processing in 2007-08 was 3,700 tonnes.
- The cool storage capacity of apple and pear growers in Queensland was 22,500 tonnes.

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ABS AGRICULTURE STATISTICS STRATEGY

ABS Agriculture Statistics Collection Strategy - 2008-09 and beyond, 2008-09 (cat. no. 7105.0) was released 17 December 2008. This information paper is the first of a series of three papers, which has been developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Land and Agriculture Statistics Section. It is based on a shared understanding of the key agricultural policy issue imperatives and areas of priority for statistical data development. It outlines proposed changes to the ABS Agricultural Survey program aimed at improving the

statistical information base relevant to these priority areas.

Responses provided from consultations to date indicate that the identification of the priority areas is consistent with government policy directions. However, although the proposed survey program attempts to meet clients' needs, substantial additional funding is required if the ABS is to match the content and frequency required to inform the development of appropriate policy interventions.

The proposed survey program presented for discussion in this paper assumes a level of ABS funding that will allow the ABS to continue to run a survey program similar in size to the one that has been conducted over recent years. It is recognised that this proposed program still leaves many remaining priorities that are unable to be satisfied, principally because of budget constraints and provider load concerns.

Feedback and information obtained from stakeholders to date have assisted in the preparation and development of the agriculture statistics strategy. A second paper will be available shortly focussing on the details of the content for the 2008-09 Agriculture Survey. A third paper will look at the details of the survey program for 2009-10 onwards.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Information Paper: Changes to International Trade in Goods Industry Statistics, July 2009 (cat. no. 5368.0.55.011) was released 18 December 2008. This information paper describes changes that will be made to Australian export and import goods statistics classified by industry. These changes will result from the implementation of the 2006 update to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

This paper advises the timing of the introduction of ANZSIC 2006 in export and import statistics and how ANZSIC 2006 and related correspondences can be accessed.

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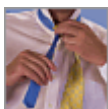
HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 8146.0) was released 18 December 2008. This publication presents statistics on household use of information technology. Data includes households with access to a home computer by selected characteristics, the type of internet connection and the teleworking arrangements of employed persons aged 15 years and over.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2007-08, 68% of Queensland's 1,615,000 households had home Internet access and 75% of households had access to a computer.
- There were 872,000 households in Queensland with broadband internet access at home. The dominant type of technology that the households used for broadband access was Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) at 71%. Cable connections accounted for a further 15%.
- During 2007-08, 72% of people aged 15 years or over accessed the Internet from any location. Home was the most popular location of Internet access with 66% of these people accessing the Internet from home. Work (33%) was reported as the next most common location for accessing the Internet.

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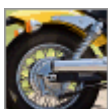
JOB SEARCH EXPERIENCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 2008

Job Search Experience, Australia, Jul 2008 (cat. no. 6222.0) was released 12 January 2009. This publication presents information about the experiences of unemployed people in seeking work, in terms of the steps they have taken to find work and the difficulties they have encountered in finding work. It also presents information about employed people who started their current job in the previous 12 months. For this group, data on the steps taken to attain work and current job details are provided. In addition, demographic information is provided for both of these groups.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In July 2008, there were 72,600 unemployed people, of which 42% were men.
- There were 354,900 job starters (employed people who had started their current job in the previous 12 months) at July 2008 and just over half (52%) of these were men.

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MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 31 MARCH 2008

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 Mar 2008 (cat. no. 9309.0) was released 14 January 2009. This publication presents for each state and territory, the number of vehicles on register by type of vehicle (passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks, buses and motor cycles), the year of manufacture, make, gross vehicle mass and fuel type.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- There were 3.2 million motor vehicles registered in Queensland at 31 March 2008.
- The growth in the Queensland motor vehicle fleet exceeded that of other states. Registrations in Queensland at 31 March 2008 were 24% above those at 31 March 2003, an average annual growth rate of 4.5%.
- The average age of all vehicles registered in Queensland was 9.5 years.
- At 31 March 2008, 2.6 million vehicles were registered with a petrol fuel type (83% of the total vehicle fleet). Diesel fuel type accounted for a further 16%.
- Of the 3.2 million registered Queensland vehicles, passenger vehicles accounted for 73%, light commercial vehicles 18% and motor cycles 4.4%.

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CHANGES TO THE ABS SURVEY PROGRAM

The ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008-09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink, has outlined a number of strategies to address the situation in the document Changes to the ABS survey program for 2008-09 on the ABS Website. Use the link to see what the implications are for the affected surveys or programs and how to get further information.

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for

all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use this [link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

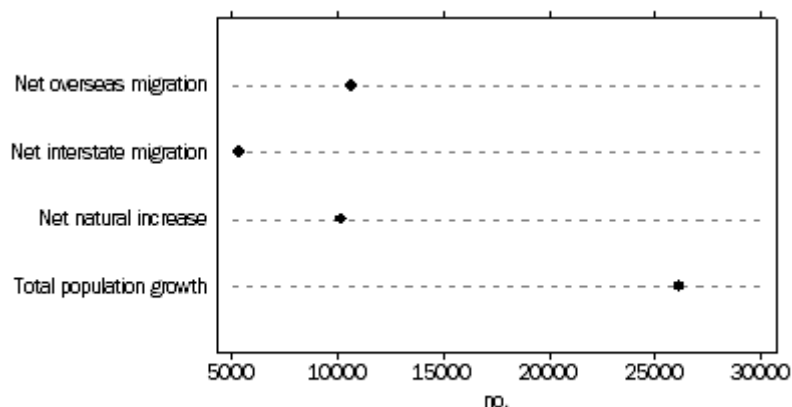
[Population change, Queensland](#)
[Regional population growth](#)

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,279,400 at 30 June 2008, an increase of 98,000 (2.3%) since 30 June 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 June 2008.

Between the March 2008 quarter and the June 2008 quarter, 41% (10,700 persons) of the total population increase of 26,200 persons was due to net overseas migration, 39% (10,200 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 20% (5,300 persons) attributable to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter - June 2008 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population(a), by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

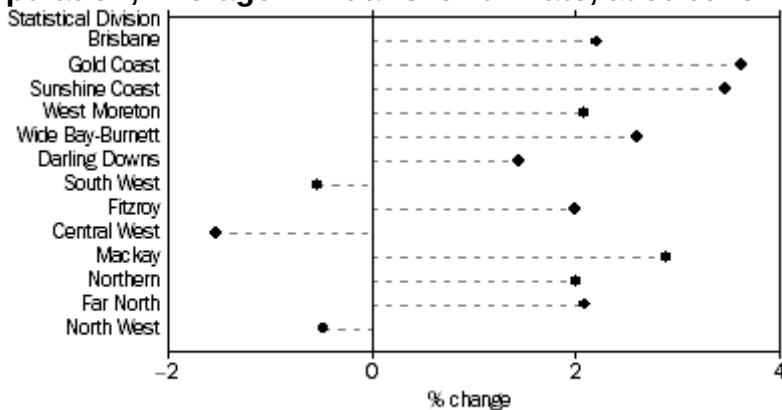
	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
Queensland	3 628.9	4 091.5	4 182.1

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast (3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

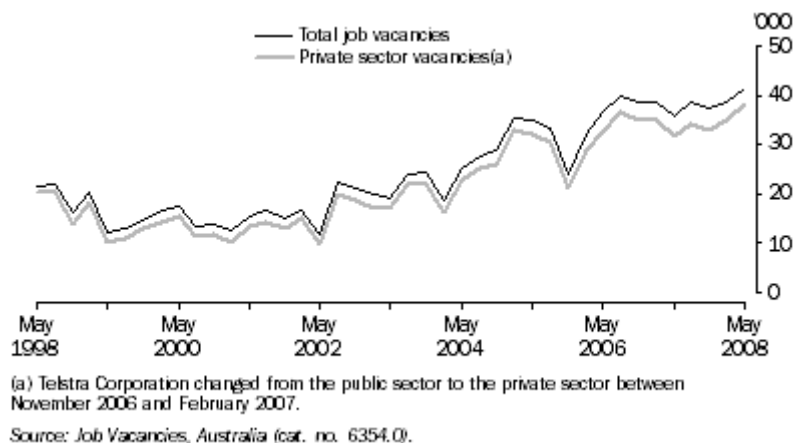
[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.

Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland

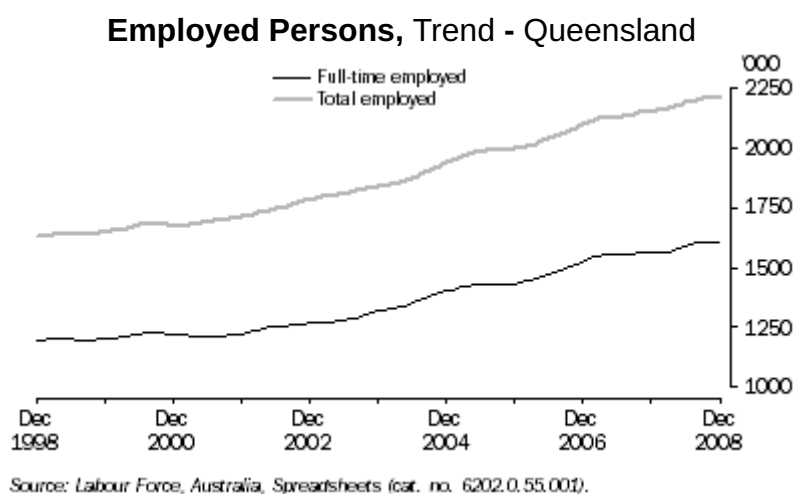


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey may be reinstated in 2009-10.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In December 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,215,300 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,603,100) accounted for 72% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

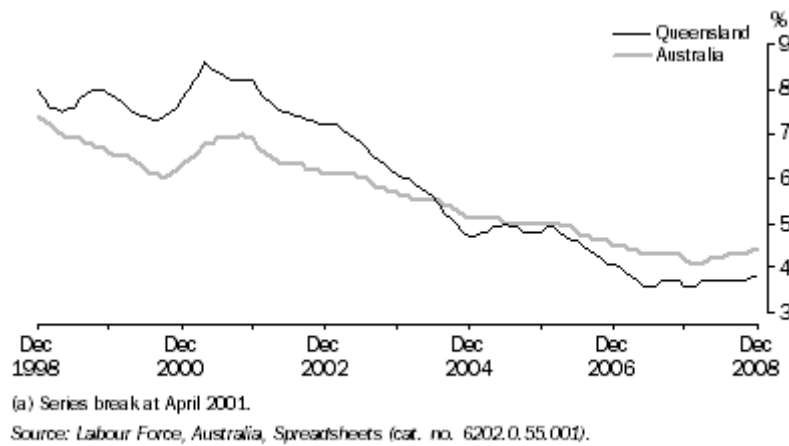


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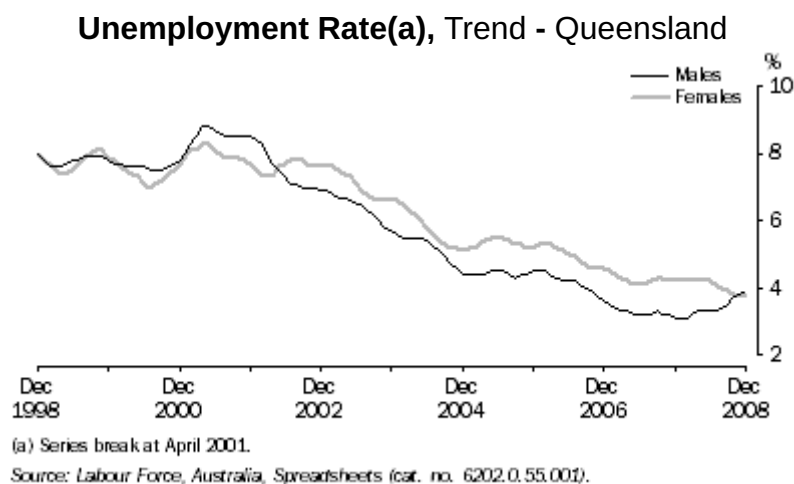
UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for December 2008 was 88,000 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.8%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate(a), Trend



In Queensland in December 2008 the male unemployment rate was 3.9%. The corresponding female unemployment rate was 3.7%. Male unemployment rates have exceeded female unemployment rates since November 2008. This is a recent change from the pattern of female unemployment rates exceeding their male counterparts from May 2002 to October 2008.

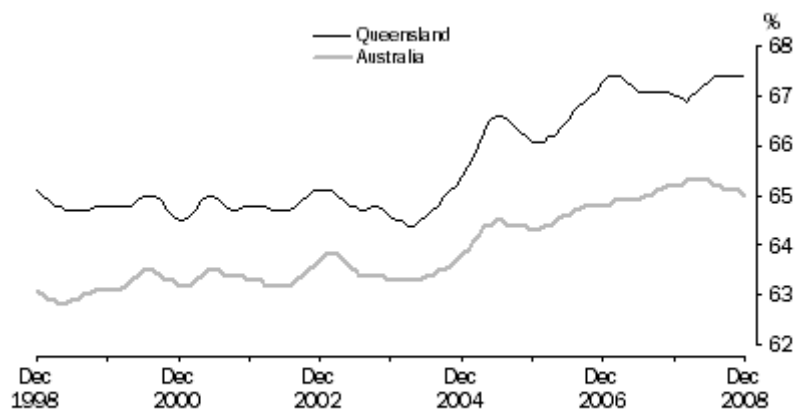


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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in December 2008 was 67.4%. This rate is 2.3 percentage points higher than December 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.

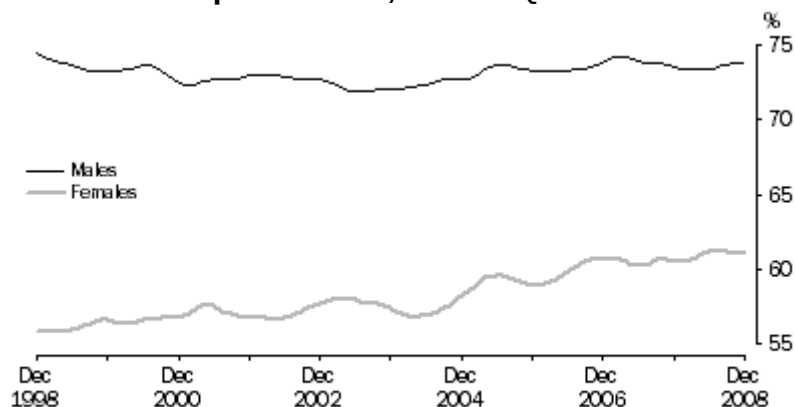
Participation Rate, Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets, (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.0% in December 2008. This is a 5.3 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in December 1998. The male participation rate in December 2008 was 73.8%, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points on the rate recorded for December 1998.

Participation Rate, Trend - Queensland



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

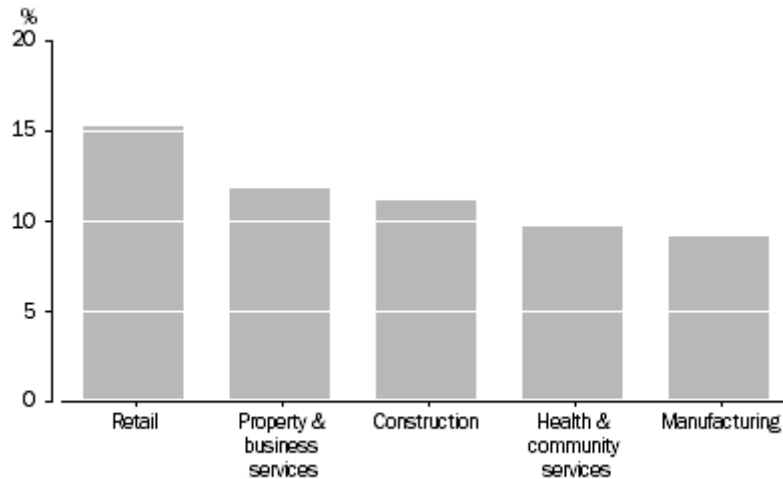
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,216,500 employed persons in Queensland in November 2008. The five major industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (336,600), Property and business services (260,200), Construction (246,000), Health and community services (214,700) and Manufacturing (201,000). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (20,600), Communication services (38,700) and Mining (45,700).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (57%) of Queensland's employed.

Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland — November 2008



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year November 2007 to November 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (27%). In the same period, Cultural and recreational services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 19%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



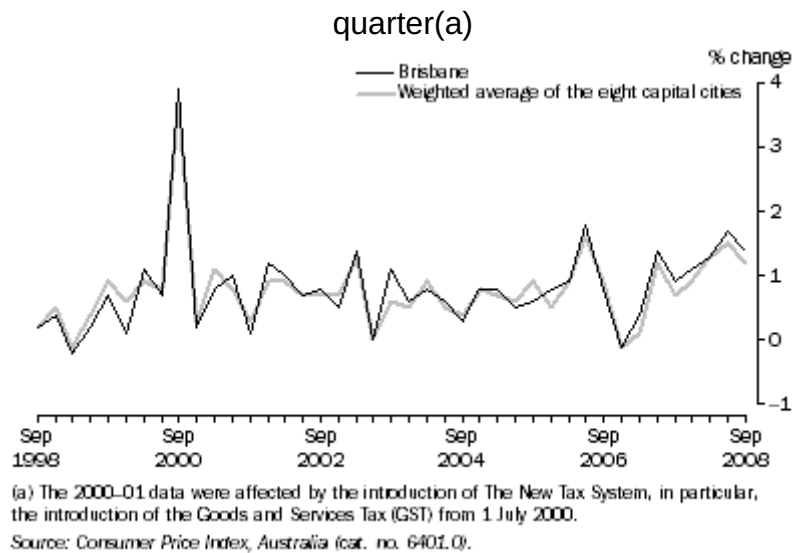
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to September quarter 2008 compared with a 5.0% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the highest rise of any capital city and this higher result was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing, transportation and household contents and services.

Between the June quarter 2008 and the September quarter 2008 the Brisbane CPI increased by 1.4% compared with an increase of 1.2% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the third-highest CPI rise after Darwin and Canberra (1.7% and 1.5% respectively).

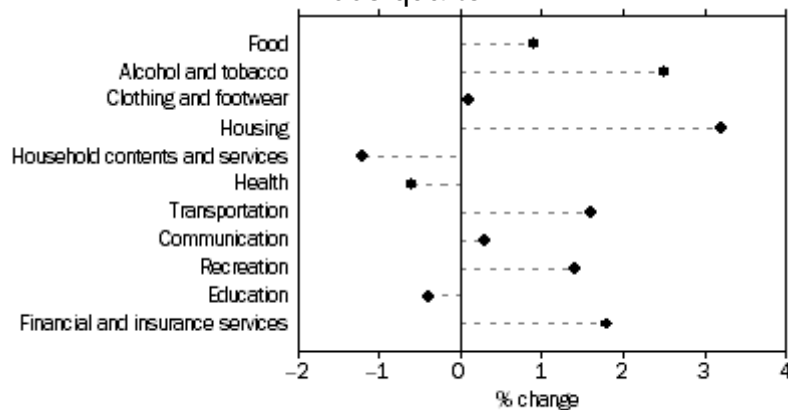
Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous



In the September 2008 quarter, most Brisbane price categories increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Housing (3.2%), Alcohol and tobacco (2.5%), Financial and insurance services (1.8%) and Transportation (1.6%).

Over the same period, Household contents and services decreased 1.2%, Health 0.6% and Education 0.4%.

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: September 2008 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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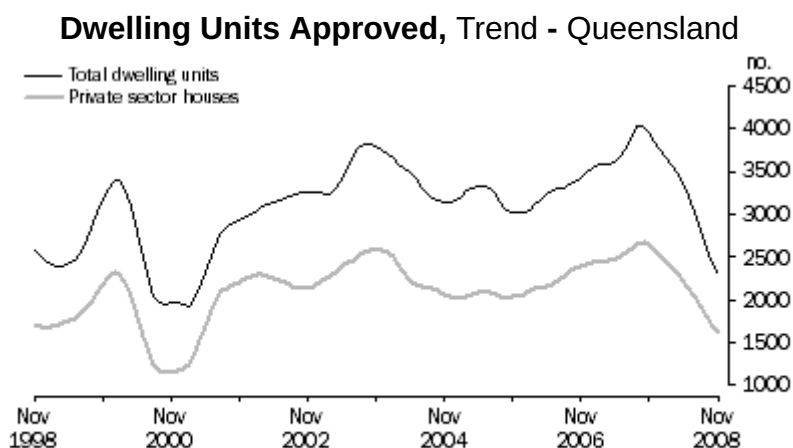
Production



PRODUCTION

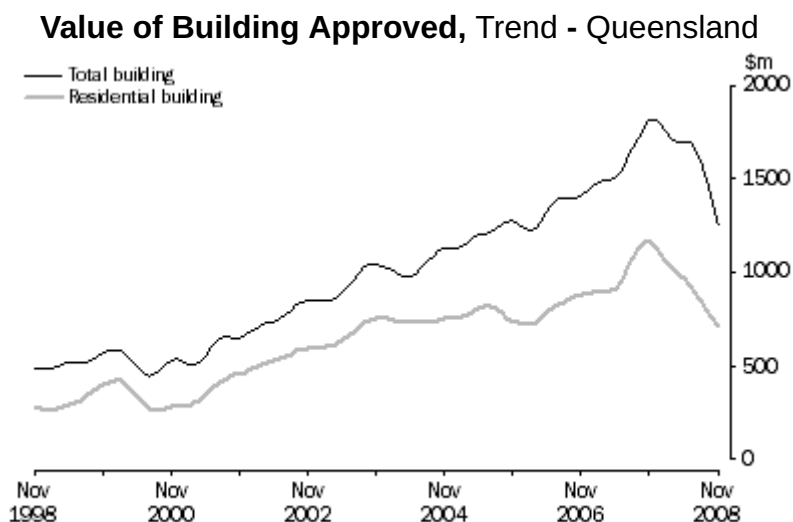
BUILDING APPROVALS

In November 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,307. This was a drop of 4.2% from the previous month and the thirteenth consecutive monthly fall. Total approvals are at levels similar to May 2001. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,606 approvals which represents 70% of total dwelling units approved.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

In November 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,249.5 million, a 9.3% decrease from the previous month and a 31% decrease from November 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 57% of the total value of buildings.

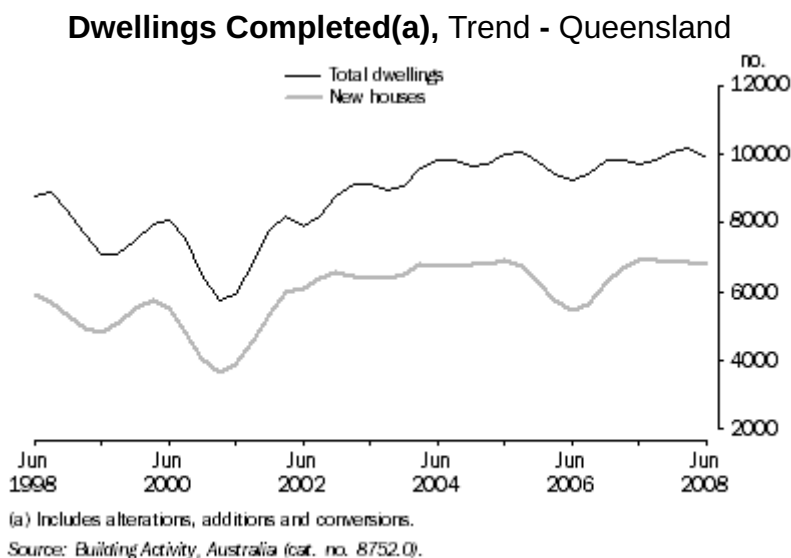


Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

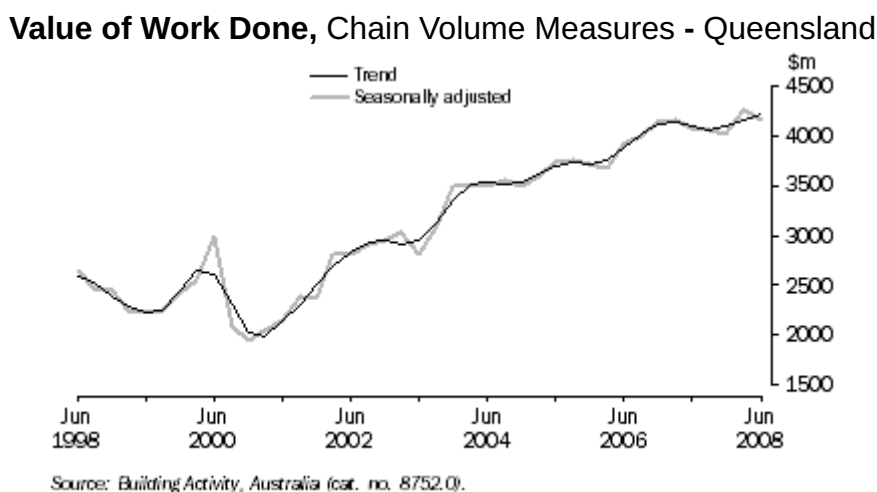
For more information on this topic, please refer to Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the June 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,862. This is a decrease of 2.8% from the March 2008 quarter. There were 6,806 new houses completed during the June 2008 quarter which represents 69% of the total number of dwelling units completed.



In the June 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,216.1 million, a 2.8% increase from June 2007 quarter.

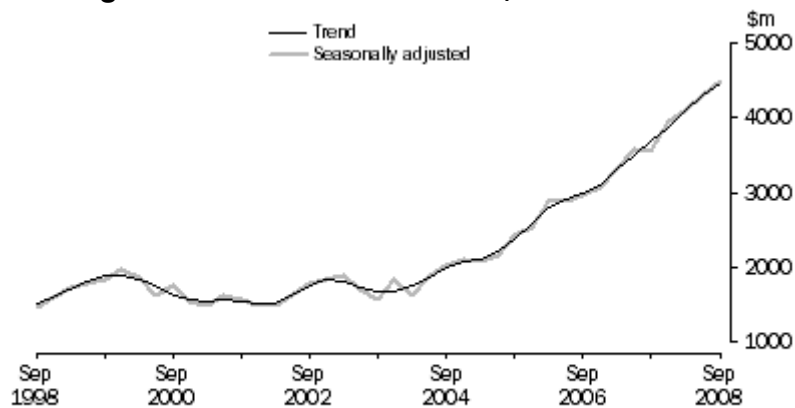


For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the June 2008 and September 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 3.4% to \$4,457.4 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

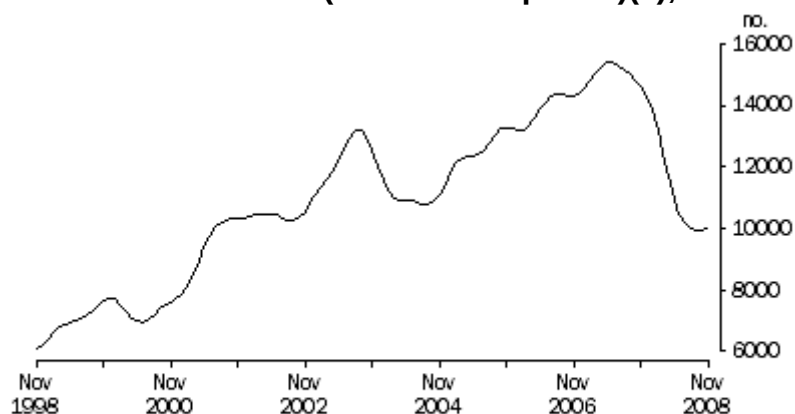


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The number of Queensland owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased by 32% to 10,014 in November 2008 when compared with November 2007. There was marginal change between October 2008 and November 2008 (up 0.6%).

Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

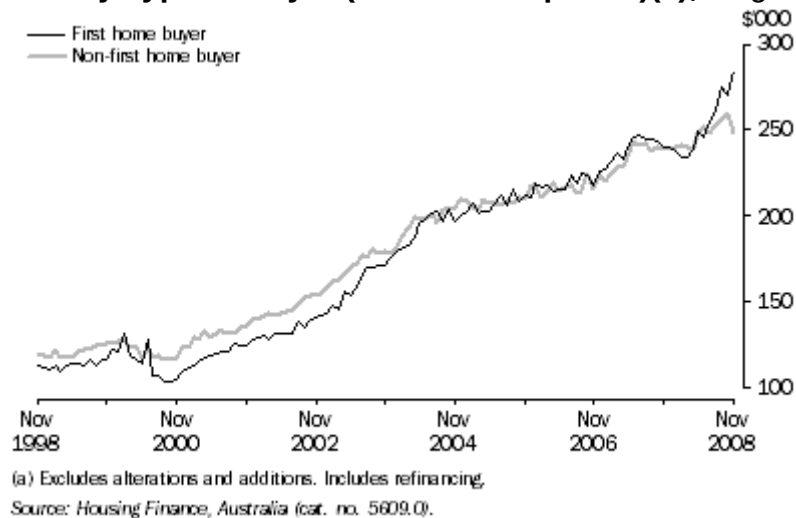
Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has decreased by 26% to \$2,605 million in the 12 months to November 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a small increase of 1.1% from October 2008.

Since November 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$117,800 to \$256,200.

In November 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$284,100) increased 4.9% from the previous month. The November 2008 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$247,900) decreased 4.7% from the previous month.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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Incomes



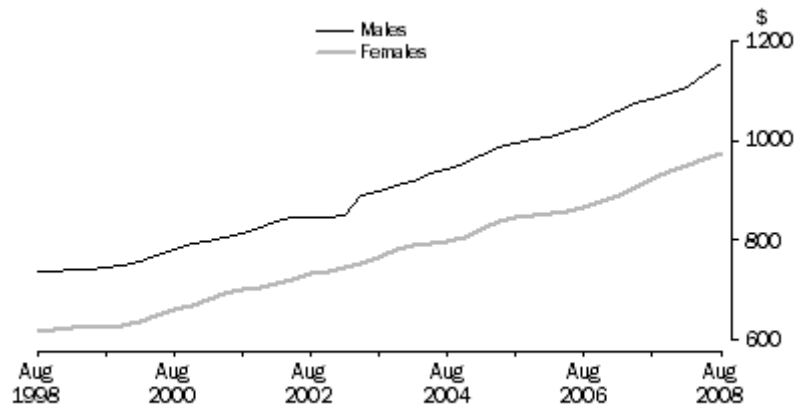
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 6.6% to \$1,092.10 in the 12 months to August 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 4.5% (up to \$1,145.10).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 6.6% for males and 5.7% for females over the 12 months to August 2008. The August 2008 female estimate of \$976.10 was 84% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,157.30.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat no. 6302.0).

Average weekly earnings data from August 1996 to May 2008 have been revised, and this chapter reflects these changes. Information on average weekly earnings and the associated revisions can be accessed at Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail trade

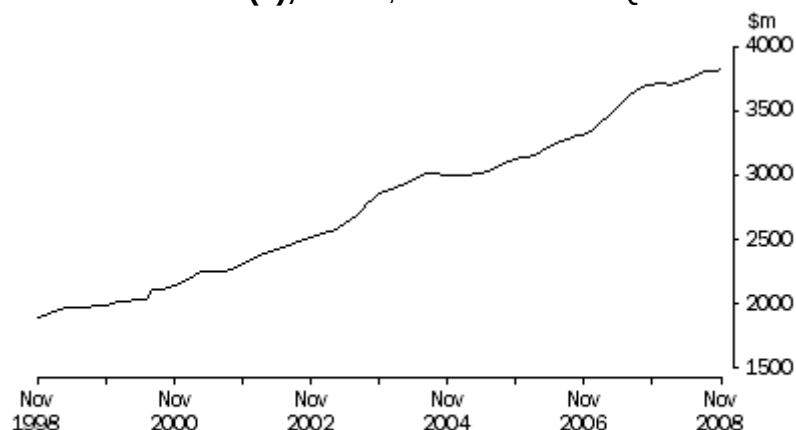
New motor vehicle sales

Private new capital expenditure

RETAIL TRADE

The November 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,815.8 million, a 3.0% increase since November 2007.

Retail Turnover(a), Trend, All Industries - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

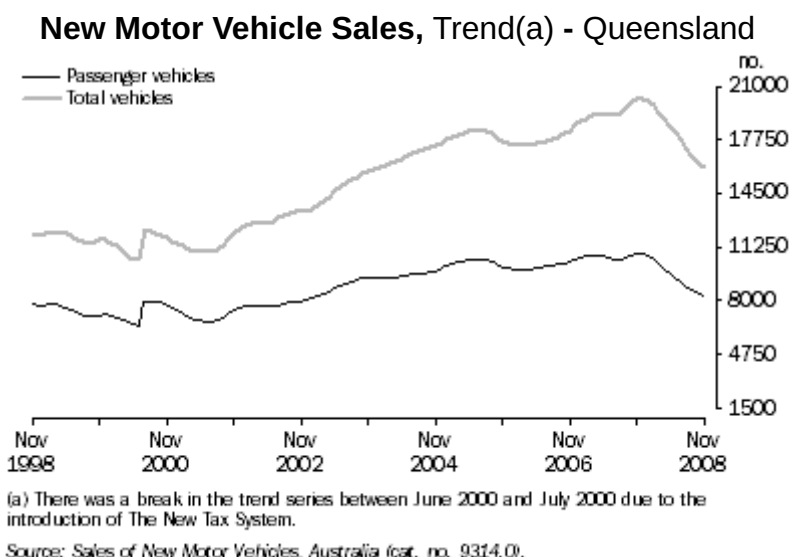
Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 8,291 new passenger vehicles and 16,072 new vehicles in total were sold in November 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 45,404 and 77,189. When comparing November 2008 with October 2008, Queensland's passenger vehicle sales fell by 1.4% and total vehicle sales by 1.5%. This was the eleventh consecutive monthly decrease for both total vehicle sales and passenger vehicle sales.

In November 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 65% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By November 2008, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.



Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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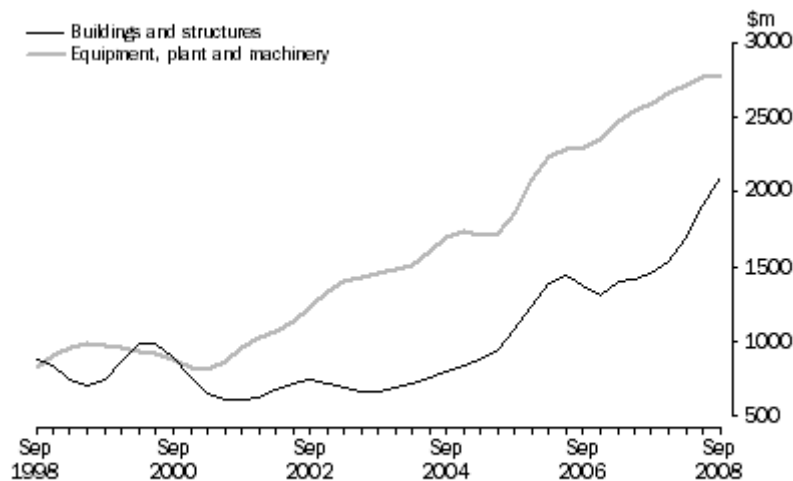
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June 2008 and the September 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 4.2% to \$4,883 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 0.8% to \$2,790 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 9.3% to \$2,096 million.

Comparing the September 2008 quarter with the September 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 20%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 7.1% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 43%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

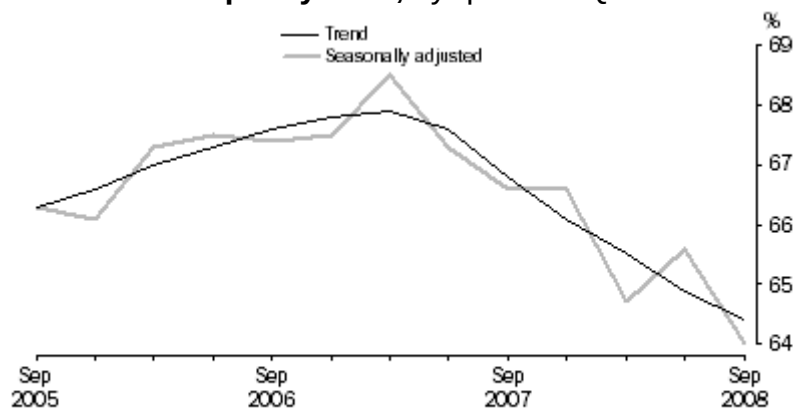


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the September 2008 quarter, there were 1,117 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 60,655 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 64.4%, which was the same as the national average.

Room Occupancy Rate, by quarter - Queensland



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the September 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.8 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more was \$522.3 million in the September 2008 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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Interstate Trade



INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the September quarter 2008 was \$10,882 million. The value of interstate exports in the September quarter 2008 was \$4,991 million. The June quarter 2008 interstate exports estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

Queensland Interstate Trade

	Value		RSE	
	Jun qtr 2008 \$m	Sep qtr 2008 \$m	Jun qtr 2008 %	Sep qtr 2008 %
Imports	12 696.2	10 882.0	5.1	4.0
Exports	6 675.9	4 990.7	10.1	7.9

The table below, imports and exports by commodity, is provided for the September Quarter 2008 only. Please contact us if you would like to receive this detailed information in the future. Contact information is stated below.

Value of Queensland Interstate Trade, by commodity, September quarter 2008

	Imports \$m	Exports \$m
Commodity		
Meat and meat preparations	157.7	201.7
Dairy products	167.8	np
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	329.6	69.5
Other food and live animals	899.5	447.4
Beverages	np	364.4
Tobacco	np	np
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	np	np
Other crude materials inedible except fuels	118.7	16.2
Petroleum products and related material	np	np
Other mineral fuels, lubricants and related material	np	np
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	12.6	np
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	777.3	103.8

Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials etc.	98.8	0.7
Fertilisers (excluding crude)	13.5	np
Other chemicals	280.1	215.8
Paperboard and articles of paper pulp etc.	196.3	60.9
Iron and steel	996.8	292.7
Other manufactured goods	1 179.2	704.7
Machinery specialised for particular industries	576.2	253.6
Telecommunications and sound recording/reproducing apparatus/equipment	138.9	12.9
Road vehicles	1 502.8	388.7
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	33.1	170.7
Other machinery and transport equipment	686.9	137.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	312.8	194.5
Other miscellaneous manufactured articles	np	613.6
Other commodities and transactions n.e.c.	np	—
Beverages and Tobacco - combined	512.1	na
Metalliferous ores and scrap metal, Petroleum products and related material and Other mineral fuels, lubricants and related material - combined	937.4	na
Other miscellaneous and manufactured articles and Other commodities and transactions n.e.c. - combined	953.9	na
Dairy products and Tobacco - combined	na	52.4
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap, Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes and Fertilisers (excluding crude) - combined	na	412.5
Petroleum products and related material and Other mineral fuels, lubricants and related material - combined	na	276.4
Total	10 882	4 990.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

na not applicable.

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the second quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series. Therefore, historical comparisons for total level imports and exports are presented for the previous quarter's results only.

Queensland interstate trade figures for the December quarter 2008 will be available on 17 March 2009.

For further information on Queensland's Interstate trade, please contact the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467.

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State Accounts



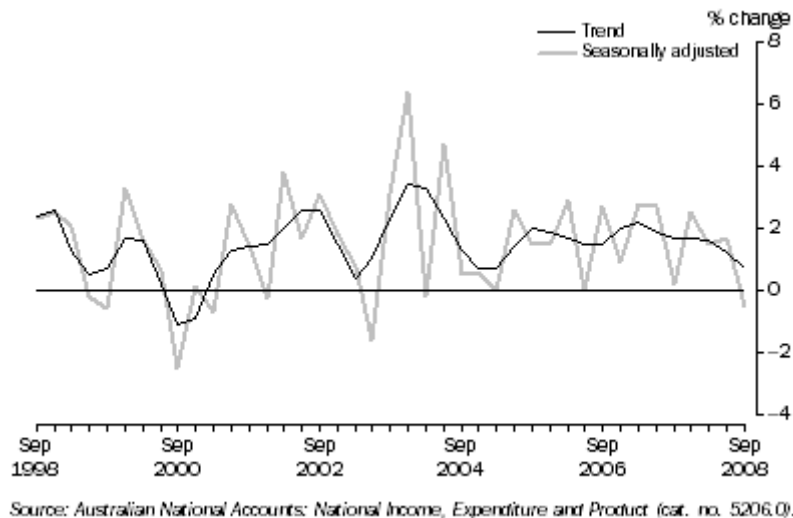
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's September quarter 2008 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$58,049 million, a \$386 million (0.7%) increase from the June quarter 2008. Australia's Domestic Final Demand increased 0.7% over the same period, to \$284,293 million.

Of the states and territories, the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Northern Territory (up 2.8%), followed by Western Australia (up 2.1%) and South Australia (up 1.0%).

State Final Demand, Chain volume measures - Percentage change from previous quarter



For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Deaths, Queensland, 2007

This article brings together statistics on deaths and mortality in Queensland. Data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown for usual residents of Queensland, unless otherwise stated.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Previous Articles

Issue	Article Title
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07

August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

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About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Deaths, Queensland, 2007 (Feature Article)



DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 2007

Introduction

Male and female deaths

Age-specific death rates
Median age at death
Infant deaths
Deaths of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
Life expectancy at birth
Regional data
End notes
Bibliography
Further Information

INTRODUCTION

This article brings together statistics on deaths and mortality in Queensland. Data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown for usual residents of Queensland, unless otherwise stated.

In 2007, there were 25,800 deaths of usual residents of Queensland registered, an increase of 5.4% compared with the number registered in 2006. Since 1972, the number of deaths registered has increased by 57%.

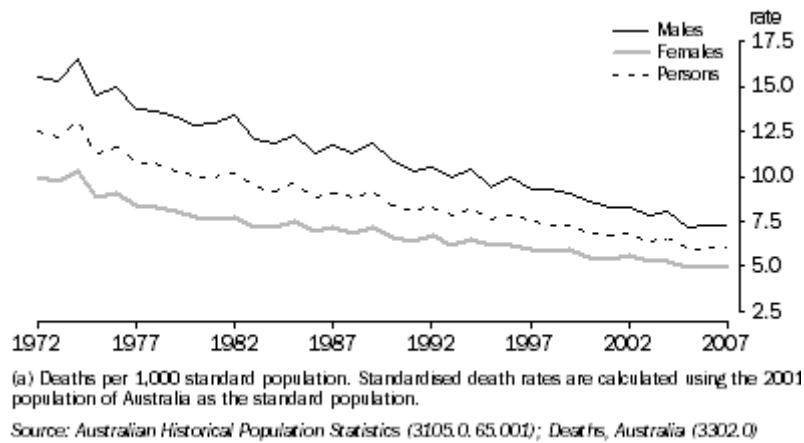
The steady increase in the number of deaths over time reflects the increasing size of the population and, in particular, the increasing number of older people. With the continued ageing of the population the number of deaths is projected to continue to increase throughout the remainder of the century (Series B, Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101, cat. no. 3222.0).

Declining death rates

Despite the ageing of the population over the last thirty five years, death rates have continued to decline. The crude death rate¹ declined from 8.7 deaths per 1,000 population in 1972 to 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population in 2005 and has risen slightly since then to 6.2 deaths per 1,000 population in 2007. Given the ageing of Queensland's population, the overall decline in the crude death rate indicates a considerable decline in age-specific death rates² over the period.

The standardised death rate³ (SDR), which eliminates the effect of changes in the age structure of a population over time, was 6.1 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 2007, slightly higher than the two previous years (6.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population) and less than half the rate in 1972 (12.5). The rates for 2005 and 2006 are the lowest on record.

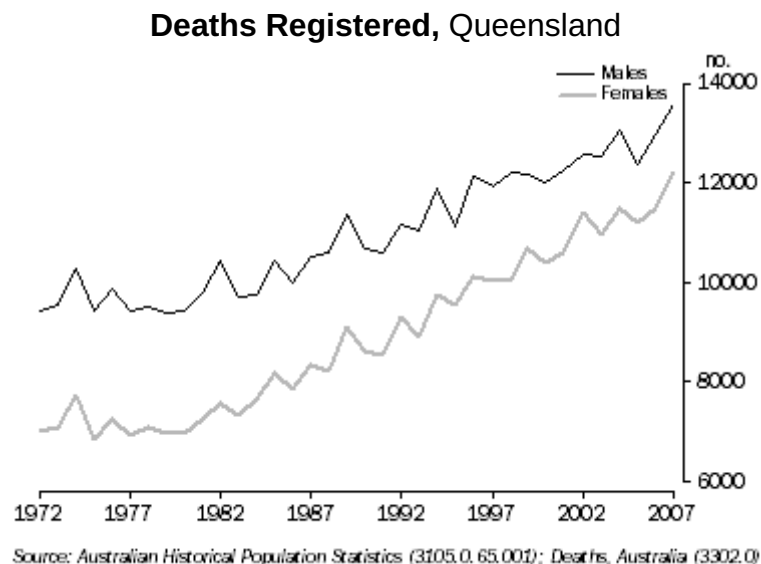
Standardised Death Rates(a), Queensland



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MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS

Male deaths (13,600) registered in 2007 outnumbered female deaths (12,200), resulting in a sex ratio of 111.2 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 134.8 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in 1972. Since 1972, the numbers of male deaths have increased by 44% while female deaths have increased by 74%.



Although male mortality remains higher than female mortality, in the last 35 years the gap has narrowed. In 1972, males had an SDR of 15.5 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 5.6 deaths higher than the female SDR of 9.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population. In 2007, the male SDR had decreased to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 standard population, 2.3 deaths higher than the female rate of 5.0 deaths per 1,000 standard population.

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AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES²

From relatively high rates of death in infancy, death rates decline sharply through childhood. In 2007, the lowest age-specific death rates (ASDRs) in Queensland were experienced by males aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years and females aged 5-9 years. ASDRs begin to increase from around 15 years of age for both males and females. For all age groups except 10-14 years, ASDRs were higher for males with differences between males and females becoming more prominent from 65 years of age. The largest difference between male and female ASDRs occurred in the 80-84 years age group. For this age group, males

experienced an ASDR of 74.3 deaths per 1,000 male population compared with females who had a rate of 48.7 deaths per 1,000 female population.

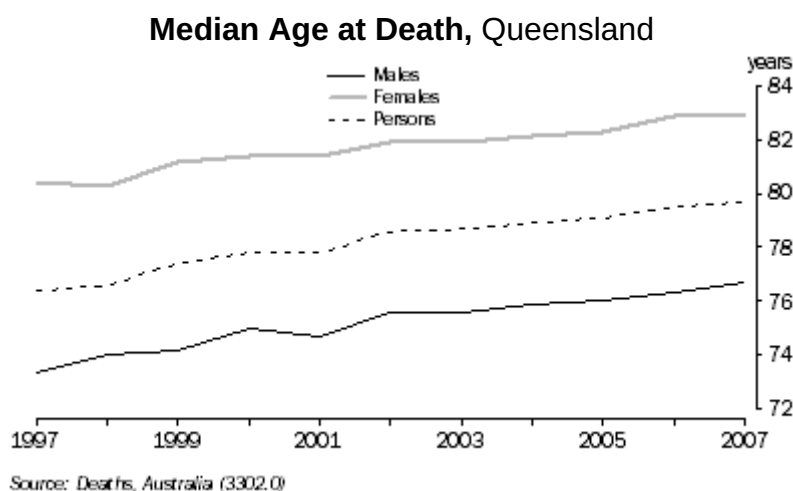
For 2007, the ASDR for males aged 15-19 years was twice that of females of the same age group (0.6 and 0.3 per 1,000 population respectively). Male ASDRs increased gradually until around age 40-44 years, where they began to increase more quickly throughout the older age groups. Age-specific death rates for females aged 15 to 44 years were low and relatively constant. Increases in the female ASDRs are evident from 45-49 years of age and continued throughout the remaining age groups.

Over the last 10 years the overall trend in death rates for both males and females for all age groups has been downwards. The largest proportional decrease between 1997 and 2007 in male age-specific death rates occurred in the 10-14 years age group (down 50%) followed by males aged in the 1-4 years, the 15-19 years and the 60-64 years age groups (all down 40%). For females, the 20-24 years age group experienced the largest proportional decrease (down 50%), followed by females aged 50-54 years (down 30%) and females aged 55-59 years (down 29%).

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MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH

For deaths registered in 2007, the median age at death for usual residents of Queensland was 79.7 years. Females (83.0 years) recorded a higher median age at death than their male counterparts (76.7 years). However, since 1997, the difference between male and female median age at death has narrowed from 7.1 years to 6.3 years.



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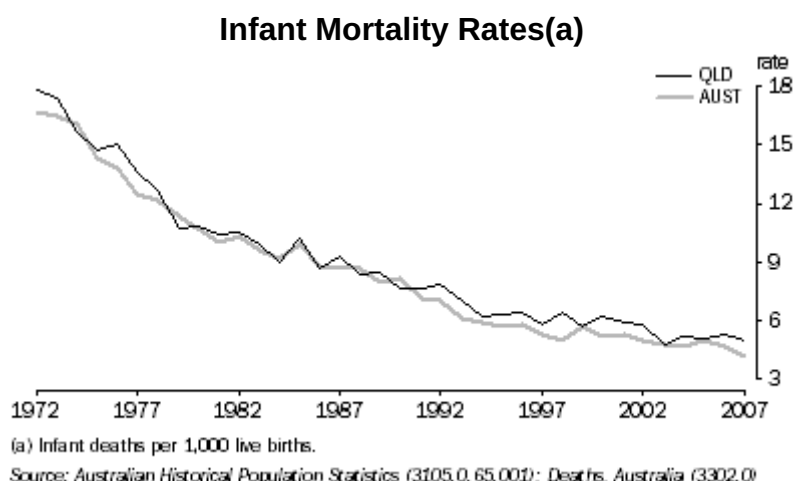
INFANT DEATHS

There were 300 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) of usual residents of Queensland registered in 2007. Males accounted for 54% of infant deaths resulting in a sex ratio of 115.4 male infant deaths for every 100 female infant deaths.

In the 35 years to 2007, Queensland's infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined significantly. In 1972, around one in 56 infants did not survive to their first birthday (an IMR of 17.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). By 2007, one in 200 Queensland infants did not survive their first year of life (an IMR of 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). This decline may be a consequence of the introduction of universal health insurance (Medicare) and improvements in medical technology, such as neonatal intensive care units (Taylor et al. 1998).

Since 1991, Queensland's infant mortality rate has been higher than or equal to the national

average. In 2007, Queensland's infant mortality rate was the second highest after the Northern Territory (8.5).



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DEATHS OF QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

In 2007, there were 600 registered deaths of usual residents of Queensland where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin or both.

A variety of measures of mortality (age-specific death rates, median age at death, infant mortality rates and life expectancy at birth) indicate that the mortality level of Indigenous Australians is substantially higher than that of the total Australian population.

The exact scale of difference between Indigenous and total population mortality is difficult to establish conclusively, due to quality issues with Indigenous deaths data and the uncertainties inherent with estimating and projecting the size and structure of the Indigenous population over time. It is considered likely that most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered. However, some of these deaths are not identified as Indigenous when they are registered. The extent to which this occurs is referred to as coverage of Indigenous deaths⁴.

Caution should be exercised when undertaking analysis of Indigenous mortality and, in particular, trends in Indigenous mortality.

Age at death

Deaths of non-Indigenous persons are concentrated in the older age groups whereas deaths of Indigenous persons are more widely spread across younger age groups. For Queensland Indigenous persons, 63% of deaths occur before age 65 years compared to around one in five (21%) of non-Indigenous Queenslanders.

Age at Death, Indigenous Status - Queensland: 2007

	0	1 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 years and over	Total(a)
Indigenous									
Number of deaths	25	18	24	36	74	98	100	219	594
% of total deaths	4.2	3.0	4.0	6.1	12.5	16.5	16.8	36.9	100.0

Non-Indigenous									
Number of deaths	274	103	277	365	583	1 214	2 441	19 454	24 711
% of total deaths	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.4	4.9	9.9	78.7	100.0

(a) Includes deaths for which age of death was not stated.

Median age at death

Median age at death is influenced to some extent by the age structure of a population, which itself has been influenced by the ages at which deaths occur. The Indigenous population is younger than the non-Indigenous population and this is reflected in the median age at death of the two populations (Baade & Coory, 2003).

In 2007, the median age at death for Indigenous males was 54.7 years while the median age at death for Indigenous females was 59.5 years. In contrast, the median ages at death for non-Indigenous males and females were considerably higher at 77.1 and 83.3 years respectively.

Median Age at Death, Indigenous Status(a) - Queensland

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males						
Indigenous	51.8	51.2	53.7	51.1	55.6	54.7
Non-Indigenous	75.9	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.7	77.1
Females						
Indigenous	58.8	62.1	57.9	59.5	57.0	59.5
Non-Indigenous	82.1	82.2	82.5	82.6	83.1	83.3

(a) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Queenslanders.

Infant mortality rate

For the period 2005 - 2007, the Indigenous infant mortality rate was 9.1 infants per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates for Indigenous Queenslanders are around twice the rate for all Queenslanders.

Infant Mortality Rates, Indigenous Status(a) - Queensland

	2002- 2004	2003 - 2005	2004 - 2006	2005 - 2007
Indigenous	10.9	10.9	11.1	9.1
All persons	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1

(a) Care should be exercised when analysing indigenous infant mortality rates. See chapter 3 of Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3302.0) for details.

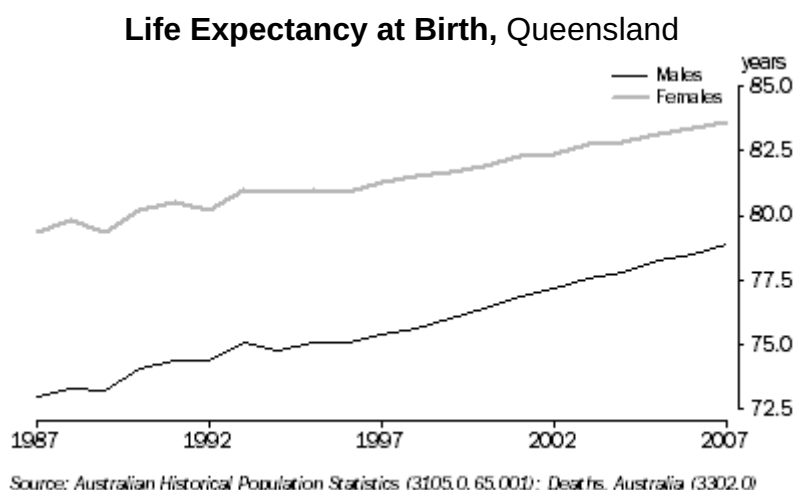
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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used indicators of population health. It focuses on length of life rather than its quality, but provides a useful summary of the health of the population.

In 2005-2007, life expectancy at birth was 78.9 years for Queensland males and 83.6 years for Queensland females. Women tend to live longer than men, however in recent years life expectancy at birth has increased more quickly for males than for females. Since 1987,

male life expectancy at birth has increased by 5.9 years compared to an increase of 4.2 years for females. The increase in life expectancy at birth reflects declining death rates at all ages.



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REGIONAL DATA

In Queensland, local government areas with an estimated resident population of 20,000 or more recorded a wide range of indirect standardised death rates³. Mount Isa (C) recorded the highest rate of 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population followed by Rockhampton (C) with 7.1 and Redcliffe (C) 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population. Maroochy (S) recorded the lowest rate of 4.9 deaths per 1,000 population followed by Noosa (S), Beaudesert (S) and Redland (S) all with a rate of 5.3 deaths per 1,000 population. The majority of local government areas with an estimated resident population of 20,000 or more recorded an equal or lower indirect standardised death rate than that of Queensland (6.0). Indirect death rates were based on the average of deaths data for the period 2005 to 2007.

In 2005-07 statistical divisions in Queensland recorded a wide range of life expectancies at birth. Based on current mortality rates, a person born in the North West statistical division can expect to live 74.5 years, one of the lowest life expectancies in Australia (81.3 years). Conversely males (80.3 years) and females (85.2 years) born in the Sunshine Coast statistical division recorded the highest life expectancies in Australia.

In addition to data for local government areas and statistical divisions, data is also available for statistical local areas. Please refer to Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3302.0) electronic data cubes for further small area data.

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END NOTES

1. The crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. For years prior to 1992, the crude death rate was based on the mean estimated resident population for the calendar year.
2. Age-specific death rates (ASDRs) are the number of deaths registered during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at the mid-point of the year (30 June). Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given.
3. Standardised death rates (SDRs) enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The

current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating standardised death rates:

- The direct method—this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.
- The indirect method—this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

4. For more information see Information Paper: Census Data Enhancement—Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, 2006–07 (cat. no. 4723.0) and Discussion Paper: Assessment of Methods for Developing Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 (cat. no. 3302.0.55.002), both released on 17 November 2008.

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Taylor R, Lewis M, Powles J 1998, 'Australian mortality decline: All-cause mortality 1788–1990', in Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 27–36.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on this topic can be accessed in the following ABS publications:

Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008 (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

Life Tables, Queensland, 2005–07 (cat. no. 3302.3.55.001)

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